

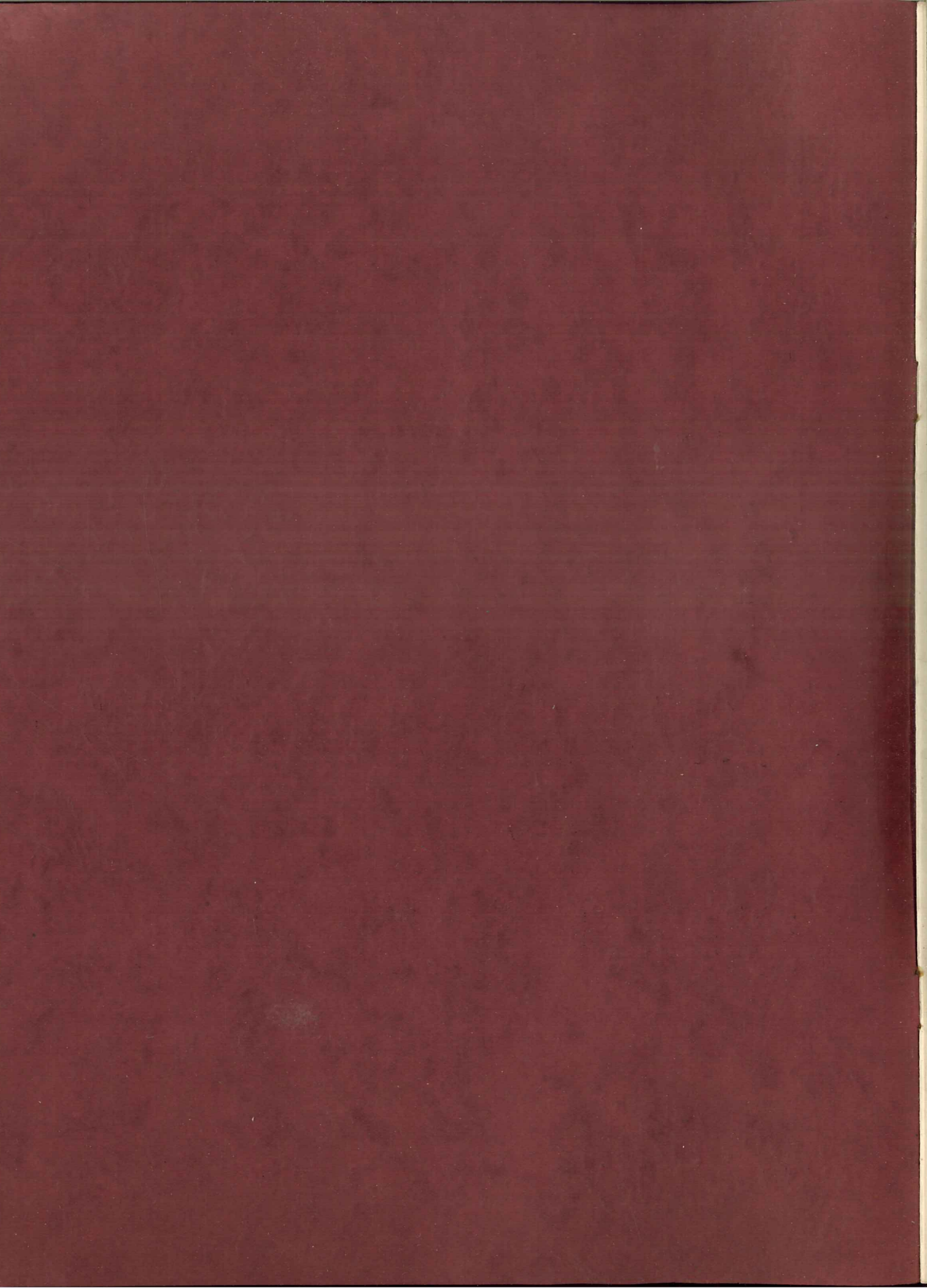


REDWOOD

for BETTER

FARM STRUCTURES

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION



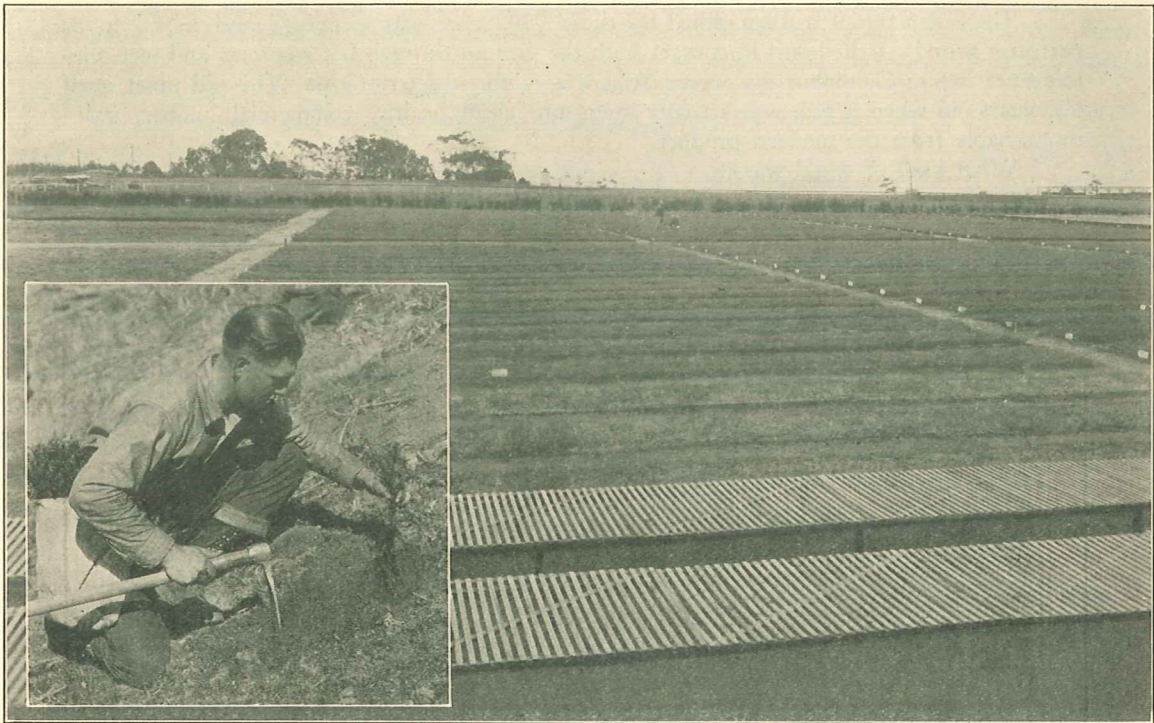
HAMMOND LUMBER CO., INC.

1805 London Guarantee Bldg.

360 North Michigan Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA



One of the forest nurseries where the crop of young Redwood trees (three million annually) are grown.
(See "California's Perpetual Crop—And Her Oldest," pages 13, 14 and 15)

1000 YEARS YOUNG~

Sound as a Dollar!

A FEW YEARS AGO there was found in a California forest a living tree whose roots had spread over and around a fallen tree, wedging it tightly. The living tree had started from a seed which lodged on the fallen trunk and then sprouted. The roots of the seedling grew down each side of the prone trunk until they reached the ground. The seedling continued to grow to maturity and thrived until man chanced upon it, and cut it down. The annual rings were counted and it was discovered to be over 900 years old.

The fallen tree it had spraddled for those 900 years was examined and found to be perfectly sound! It had lain in contact with the ground through hot summers and wet winters *since before Columbus discovered America*—without deterioration. This old timer, itself 600 years old when it fell, was actually sawn into clean healthy commercial lumber, indistinguishable from the modern product.

What kind of wood was it?



Photograph by courtesy of American Forests (Washington, D. C.)

A fallen Redwood still sound after centuries

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

THE 1000-YEAR OLD wood is California Redwood. That fallen tree is now in use as siding, finish and barn boards. Part of it is split up into fence posts and surrounds someone's farm. Californians have been using this remarkable wood for decades. It is now available to farmers everywhere. Read about it.

Sheltered Early Settlers

Among the earliest white settlers to California came a small band of Russians who wandered into a valley and settled about eighty miles north of modern San Francisco. They cut down the trees that grew there and made themselves rough cabins. They had no paint to protect the wood, nor did they raise it on foundations away from the earth. The huts, crudely constructed, were erected in a climate where the summers were hot and the winters four months of heavy rain. They sheltered these settlers and their families for many years. They were then deserted for many years and stood uncared for.

Yet in spite of decades of neglect, those cabins are standing today—over 100 years old. Some of them are still being used! And the California Redwood, of which they are built, is still sound and staunch and sturdy—foundations, walls and roof.

Very rarely will present day conditions be such a severe test of durability.

How Long Will Redwood Last?

Below is a photograph of the home of Mr. J. A. Coburn, built half a century ago as a part of the historic Donner Estate. It has been painted but twice—the last time thirteen years ago—yet is amazingly well-preserved and attractive in appearance.

The house looks today as you see it in the photograph, neat, trim, and permanent. It was built throughout of California Redwood.

There are countless other examples of the durability of this remarkable wood. We have shingles so old that they are worn thin by the action of wind and weather but are still usable in spite of seventy-nine years of service.



On the historic DONNER ESTATE. Now the home of MR. J. A. COBURN

The old Mission Dolores, built by the Spaniards in 1776, has Redwood rafters, bound by leather thongs, that are still in perfect condition after 150 years.

We have pieces of Redwood that have been under water in cooling systems so long that the solid mineral deposit coating them is almost one inch thick, yet the wood is clean and sound without a trace of rot.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has certain Redwood ties under rails today that have been in use for fifty-five years. Certainly this is a hard test, when one considers the strain to which they are subjected, and the exposed situation of the wood.

Redwood fence posts, set up by the Spanish padres four score and ten years ago, are today as sound and solid as the day they were hewn. (See illustration on page 21.)

A Redwood headgate in irrigation installations of the Alta Irrigation District, near Reedley, California, was put in service in 1879. In 1925 it was examined and found absolutely free from decay. It had been continuously in contact with the soil, and alternately under water and exposed to the sun, for forty-seven years!

"If it had no other merits," says Merritt B. Pratt, State Forester, in "The Use of Lumber on California Farms," "Redwood would deserve a wide use on the farm because of its great natural resistance to rot and fire. Heart Redwood when placed in contact with the ground should have an average life of twenty-five years, whereas some other native woods which could be bought a little cheaper, perhaps, rot out in a few years. The durable qualities of Redwood should be taken advantage of by the farmer in his choice of wood for such uses where all the conditions promoting decay are present."

It is actual service tests such as these—plus years of laboratory records—that are embodied in the Government (U. S. Forest Products Laboratory) figures showing relative durability of various untreated woods—extracts from which are given on page 7. These figures are based on the most complete service data obtainable, supplemented by observation and expert opinion from many sources.

47
Years
as a
Mudsill
⌞
Sound
as a
Dollar



Removed
and used
under
Lumber
Platform
⌞
Redwood
"of course"

(Forty-seven years ago these 16x16 Redwood sills were placed on piling as foundation for a huge lumber company mill at Eureka, Calif. They rested only nine inches above mud. Last year the old mill was replaced by a modern electrically operated plant. And these staunch old Redwood beams were salvaged and used in the construction of new lumber platforms. Still in good condition after a half-century of strenuous use, under exceptionally severe conditions!)

Relative Decay-Resistance of Native Woods

(Extracts from "Technical Note No. 173" as revised 1926, by the Forest Products Laboratory,
U. S. Forest Service.)

Kind of Wood	Durability based on that of White Oak as 100%
CALIFORNIA REDWOOD	125 - 175%
Walnut, Black	100 - 120%
Douglas Fir (dense)	75 - 100%
Douglas Fir (mill run)	75 - 85%
Pine, Southern Yellow (dense)	80 - 100%
Pine, White	70 - 90%
Pine, Western Yellow ("California White" or "Pondosa")	35 - 50%
Pine, Sugar	45 - 55%
Larch, Western	75 - 85%
Hemlock	35 - 55%
Spruce	35 - 50%

Why Does California Redwood Last?

Science has uncovered the secret. Redwood withstands the ravages of time for the simple reason that the heartwood of the tree is so impregnated by nature as to render it unsuitable food for the fungi that destroy ordinary woods. The roots extract these chemicals from the soil. They circulate along with moisture and nourishment to each individual cell and are then deposited in the heartwood which, richly colored, is so easily distinguishable from the negligible amount of almost-white sapwood. For this reason the heartwood of every Redwood tree, old or young, is equally resistant to decay and disintegration.

These facts and instances cite just one characteristic of California Redwood—its life-time durability. There are other interesting facts about this unusual wood that demonstrate its value for large and small construction work on the farm. Read about them!

Redwood Decreases Costs

You may be surprised to find that the first cost of REDWOOD is low—it compares favorably with other good lumber. In comparison with the *cheapest* lumber, the additional small amount invested to obtain REDWOOD will pay dividends of a high percentage, equalled by no other investment on the farm.

If it costs \$500 to build a barn of wood that will rot out in ten years, and a REDWOOD barn will last fifty years—the saving is \$2,000, because it is unnecessary to *rebuild* the barn four times at \$500 each.

That building is the cheapest that costs the least to erect and maintain. True building cost is measured, not in dollars per board feet of lumber, but in years of satisfactory service at low upkeep.

REDWOOD increases the value and long life of your buildings without proportionately increasing their first cost.

Being light in weight, it saves you time in loading, hauling, and handling, both before and during construction; of uniform texture and grain, it is easily sawed and shaped; it is workable and stays put, often when painting and proper care are neglected. With a minimum of knots, checks and other defects, REDWOOD cuts without waste. IT CUTS COSTS.

Thus you find it one of the cheapest woods you can buy. Build everything on your farm to give you the most satisfying and longest use per dollar at the least expense per year. Make your first cost last—build and be done with it.

Fire!

In 1906 the city of San Francisco was shaken by a severe earthquake. Buildings collapsed in an instant. Roofs fell in on stoves that were cooking meals and on fires that were warming inhabitants. A hundred blazes broke out in as many different places. Water mains were broken; the water supply failed. Helpless inhabitants could do nothing but gather an armful of belongings and flee for their lives.

Flames gathered fury, fire leapt to fire until a blazing wall swept over the city. It seemed that nothing could stop it.

What happened? The fire came to a section of frame houses, apparently no different from others. But firebrands, falling on roofs, went out. Walls smoked and charred, but did not burn. The fire slowed, stopped, and was brought under control.

Those frame houses were built of California Redwood.

WHY REDWOOD GIVES ADDED FIRE PROTECTION FOR FARM BUILDINGS

Unlike common woods, California Redwood contains no pitch and no resin.

In the great Redwood forests of California there are many trees from 1000 to 3000 years old. These monarchs show evidence of having been through unnumbered forest fires. Their great trunks are almost invariably scarred by flames of past ages. But, tho charred, they were not injured. When the other trees and underbrush were consumed, they were left unharmed!

When these trees are logged, a great mass of undergrowth and foliage necessarily surrounds each stripped trunk. As a means of ridding themselves of the nuisance and reducing costs, the woods crews set fire to the whole, and retire. When the fire is out, the great logs lie there, cleared and unburned. Everything else is consumed.

These facts have been well known on the Pacific Coast for some time. For example, immediately after the San Francisco fire, the Building Committee, seeing the need of immediate housing facilities, yet fearing that should many flimsy houses be thrown up, another fire would ensue, passed a resolution saying that no structures could be built by property owners without special permit, unless made of corrugated iron or Redwood!

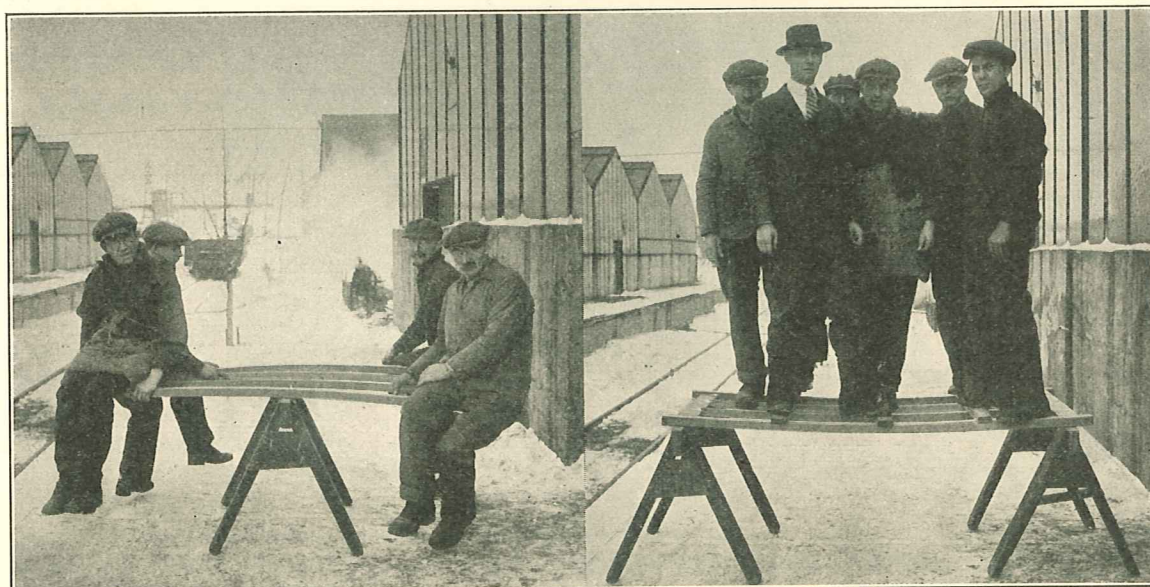
P. H. Shaughnessy, for twenty-two years Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department, has this to say about California Redwood:

"After an extended experience of more than twenty-two years in active connection with the San Francisco Fire Department, the results of my observations convince me that under similar conditions of heat and exposure Redwood lumber ignites much less quickly and burns much more slowly than . . . other resinous soft building woods with which I am familiar, and I am also convinced that when Redwood becomes ignited the fire is much more easily extinguished"

Strong

California Redwood will stand against time and against fire. Will it hold up under severe strains?

The United States Government has compiled a table of wood strengths listing 139 varieties found in the United States. This table is representative, and includes all the commonly marketed hard and soft woods. Redwood is classified as "strong." There is no wood in this entire list classified as stronger than Redwood that is not at least 34% heavier.



Two clear, all-heart Redwood Greenhouse Sash (1 1/4" x 3" mullions) supporting 581 and 856 pounds, respectively
Photos courtesy KING CONSTRUCTION CO., North Tonawanda, N. Y., makers of greenhouses, etc.

And California Redwood is classified to be as strong or stronger than 85% of all woods listed, regardless of weight!

"Redwood is light," says University of California Bulletin No. 299, "but relative to its weight it is one of the strongest woods known. The wood is sufficiently strong for general house-construction purposes, and in addition, is light and durable. These properties, as well as its ability to keep its shape, make Redwood especially valuable to poultrymen."

A very remarkable thing about California Redwood (but a characteristic that has been definitely proven) is the fact that it actually grows stronger with age. When allowed to become very thoroughly dried, Redwood acquires additional strength. Timbers taken out of buildings that have been erected for thirty or forty years successfully resist a load 25% in excess of that for which they were originally planned!

There are other—and heavier—woods which are stronger than Redwood, of course. Government figures prove it. But stronger woods which are less durable—thus subject to more rapid deterioration—must be thoroughly treated with an *artificial* preservative if they are to give anywhere near the service assured by the naturally impregnated California Redwood.

Actual experience demonstrates that it is often less expensive to use slightly larger timbers, of a less initial strength. For example:

In 1926 the California Highway Commission saved \$44,365 on the cost of material for the Big Lagoon Trestle (on the Redwood Highway, Humboldt County) by specifying slightly larger *untreated* Redwood instead of somewhat smaller dimensions in another heavier and stronger wood which, had it been used, must have been creosoted to protect those timbers from decay.

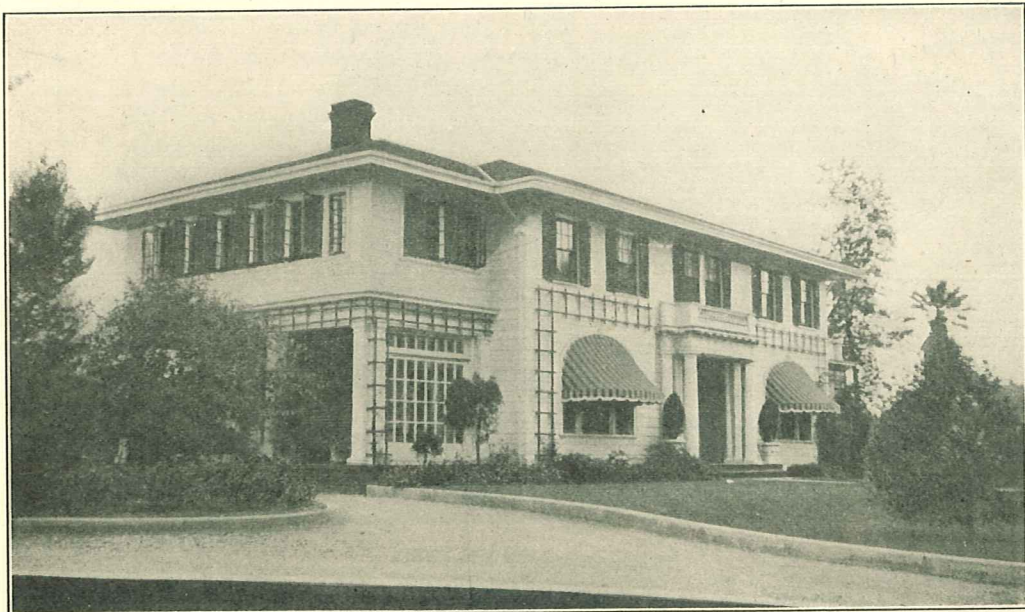
During the past fifty years the Pacific Coast has gone through a remarkable period of development. Redwood has played an important part in great construction projects. Bridges are built of it, buildings are beamed with it, mines are shored with it.

In no known instance has Redwood failed to prove uniformly sturdy and staunch under exacting conditions. It has been used knowing that its strength is the strength of permanence, with repairs and replacements practically eliminated.

Redwood Saves Paint and Paints Well

Nature made REDWOOD a perfect surface to stain, paint and enamel. Its texture is soft and even, containing no pitch or resin to raise up unsightly blisters after a few months' exposure. Nor is there any oily substance, requiring special treatment or handling, such as is found in some other woods. The grain in REDWOOD lies flat.

REDWOOD is porous and absorbs paint readily. Paint does not have to be forced into RED-



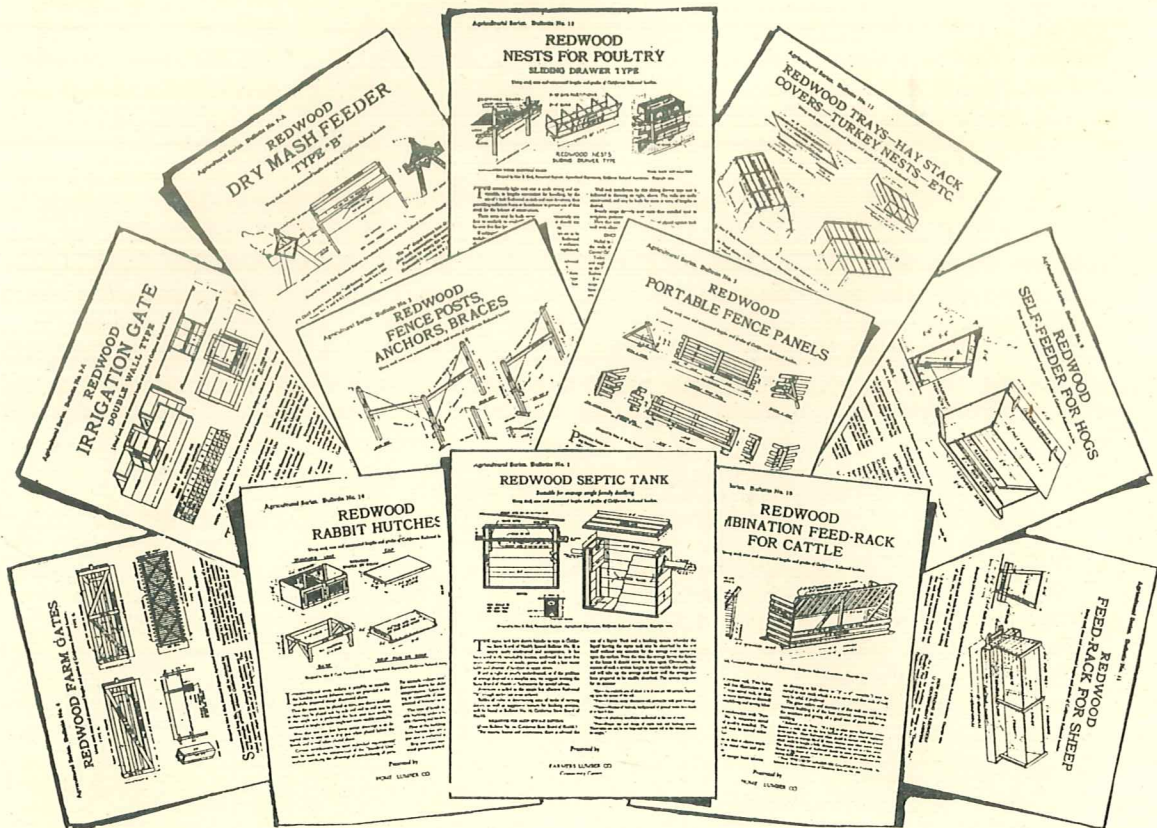
Singleterry home, THE ALAMEDA, San Jose, California
One painting in ten years

Your Redwood Dealer Has Farm Plans for You

Recognizing the value of complete plans, specifications, and bills of material to encourage and make it easier for you to build, we maintain an Agricultural Department to assist Lumber Dealers, Farmers and Agricultural interests with farm building problems.

Appreciating the need of plans that result not only in better arrangement and appearance, but that can be followed without waste of material or labor, and with the greatest economy in choice of lengths, sizes and grades of material most suitable, this department is in charge of a recognized Farmstead Engineer with many years of practical experience in modern farm building design and construction.

Working relations are established with other Consulting Agricultural Engineers, U. S. Government, University, and various farm building authorities, to make available plans and suggestions that have proven thoroughly efficient, practical and economical.



REDWOOD dealers are supplied with full information about this wood. They also have or can get a supply of carefully prepared plans for building a large variety of farm structures. Your dealer can supply these plans without cost to you. Ask him for the "Agricultural Series, Redwood Bulletins."

California's Perpetual Crop~

And Her Oldest

COMMERCIAL REDWOOD (do not confuse this Redwood of commerce (*Sequoia sempervirens*) with California's "Big Tree" which is no longer used for lumber) grows in great profusion on the immediate coast of California in a narrow belt extending from just north of the Oregon-California line to and including Santa Cruz county. There are approximately one million acres now bearing merchantable Redwood timber, with a total of some fifty billion feet board measure. It is conservatively estimated that this present supply of virgin Redwood will last, at present rate of consumption, for *more than 100 years*. But Redwood lumbermen already have guaranteed a continuous—yes, an increasing supply—by effecting a reforestation program in which, this year and every year, better than 20 YOUNG TREES ARE PLANTED FOR EVERY MATURE TREE HARVESTED.



Sowing Redwood seeds with specially constructed seed drill at Scotia nursery

The planting of Redwood seedlings, carefully reared by the million in nurseries, forest fire prevention on cut-over lands, and closer utilization of the present timber, all enter into a scheme of reforestation that is a revelation to anyone familiar with the lumber industry prior to a few years ago.

Instead of responding to the plea of planting "one tree for every tree cut," the redwood operators are setting out twenty to one.

Artificial planting in the Redwoods is one of the most interesting operations to be observed in forestry work the world over. Forestry students from many parts of the country, as well as timbermen who have seen their own forests dwindle until there is nothing but waste land left, make special visits to the nurseries and planted cut-over areas. In addition to the nursery at Scotia, there are two in Mendocino county, one at Fort Bragg and the other at Caspar. A forest nursery has the general appearance of a florist's nursery, except that

the millions of young plants lack blooms. Incidentally it seems almost incredible that these tiny seedlings will some day be members of a dense forest of trees ranging from 100 to over 300 feet in height. The first step in nursery operations is to gather ripe cones during the late fall. Unlike immense pine cones, Redwood grows cones no larger than a cherry. The average cone contains approximately sixty seeds and it requires more than nine pounds of green cones, averaging 277 to the pound, to produce a pound of clean seed. The cones are gathered from felled trees during logging operations; from second growth trees by means of a ladder such as is used in picking fruit; and from squirrel caches or from the ground under trees in which squirrels are working. The cones are then dried by placing them in the mill boiler room or in specially constructed drying apparatus where, after ten or twelve hours, they open. The seeds are shaken out and cleaned from the chaff before they are ready for planting.

The percentage of seeds that germinate is quite low as compared with seeds generally. When 20 per cent sprout it is considered a fair average. Seeds are soaked in water for about fifty hours before being planted in carefully prepared seedbeds, which are subsequently covered with a thin layer of sand. In about fifteen or twenty days the young plants break through the surface of the soil and at once have to be protected from both sun and birds by means of a lattice frame. Careful watering and weeding keep the nursery crew busy dur-



Covering seedbeds with a thin layer of sand to check too rapid evaporation

ing the summer months. Too much moisture often encourages a fungus growth, known as "damping off," that destroys the tender seedling. It is quite a problem to rear a young tree until it begins developing healthy growth.

Experience has taught nurserymen to apply root pruning in order to check development of a long taproot, which would be cumbersome and expensive in field planting. So when seedlings reach a height of four inches above the ground a sharp pruning knife, drawn by a team of horses, slices off the roots four inches under ground. Lateral roots develop, making a short bushy root system ideal for setting out in the cut-over lands. Seedlings ordinarily remain in the ground for a year, when the planters are ready for them. By this time they are several inches to a foot tall. Bunches of young trees are lifted carefully from the seedbed with a shovel. The seedlings are then sorted, those appearing under-developed being retained in the nursery, and those of suitable size and vigor done up in bundles for the planting crews. Special care is taken to prevent drying out of the seedlings while in transit to the cut-over lands.



Horses draw a sharp five-foot pruning blade four inches below the surface to cut the roots so that they form a bushy growth and at the same time develop sturdy tops

Planters, working in rows eight feet apart, set out the seedlings in holes dug with a mattock. With eight-foot spacing, 680 trees are planted to an acre. As a general practice it is not necessary to plant more than 75 per cent of this number because of allowances made for the natural stand. This provides for more than thirty times the number of old trees that previously existed and more uniform spacing than found in natural reproduction.

Field planting is started after the first heavy rains in the fall and continued until spring, the locations having first been selected by forest engineers. These engineers determine the class of land on which planting is to be done as regards type of soil, slope, drain-

age, whether the land has been grazed or not, species of brush and other elements that enter into the general scheme of growing new forests.



Planters setting out Redwood seedlings on cut-over lands, near Ft. Bragg, Mendocino Co., Calif.

In localities where livestock are likely to graze, the newly planted lands are fenced to prevent the tiny trees from being trampled upon, and a vigilant watch is kept during the dry season to prevent damage from fire. For although a heavy fire does little or no damage to the *mature* Redwood forest, yet a mere grass or brush fire can play havoc with a Redwood plantation when first set out.

Not only are Redwood operators "growing trees for growing children," but they are conducting milling operations nowadays in a much more economical manner than did the pioneer whose crude equipment did not permit such close utilization of forest products.

Examples of the close utilization of heretofore useless scraps are seen around every mill. One specific instance may be cited in the case of the spike plug used by railroad maintenance men for filling holes in railroad ties from which iron spikes have been removed for resetting. One big railroad company formerly bought hundreds of thousands of board feet of the very best grade of lumber from which it made spike plugs at its own shops. Now, these little pieces of wood—five inches long and five-eighths of an inch square—are manufactured at the mills out of odds and ends that once were not considered of any value.

Small pieces of Redwood, done up in bundles, are being shipped by the carload to eastern furniture and novelty manufacturers who some years ago purchased large sized timbers from which the very sort of wood they are now receiving had been trimmed and burned as waste. Redwood blocks used for flooring in large industrial plants are being manufactured from material that not many years ago went into the discard.

With the economical utilization of the timber supply that, growing for centuries, is still sufficient to last for 100 years, and the present reforestation operations, which assure a crop of second growth Redwood within sixty years, there is no chance whatsoever that Redwoods will become extinct, as was predicted some years ago, and as has almost happened to some of the forests east of the Rockies. Consequently, California can look forward to being perpetually in the Redwood lumber business, and at the same time tourists will always have, in addition to parks of virgin trees, great timbered areas in which the grandeur of Nature has been enhanced by the hand of man.



So you may see what California Redwood has done—how economical it is, how faithfully and well it performs for every-day uses, we have added to this little booklet a few of the many available examples illustrating and describing Redwood's Record of Service.

Read them, and next time you build or repair, be it a home or a poultry house, a fence, silo, septic tank or barn—Use Redwood—California's Perpetual Crop (and her Oldest)—the wood "That Lasts."

Build Once—and be Done With It.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION.

"It was built by the soldiers of U. S. GRANT"

A REDWOOD BRIDGE—built when history was in the making more than 70 years ago—and used by pedestrians as late as 1919: That's the romantic story related in this signed testimonial. Read it:

"Referring to your request for information concerning the old bridge from which Bridge Creek, Humboldt County (California), received its name.

"It was built by the soldiers of Lieut. U. S. Grant, later general and president. This was during Grant's campaign against Indians about 1850 or perhaps a few years earlier.

"In 1900 my father and myself rolled the stringers of this bridge—three in number and originally about 18 inches in diameter—together, put a new deck on it and drove bands of hogs over it.

"The decay in the stringers reached only a couple of inches into them and beyond that the wood WAS AS SOUND AS THE DAY IT WAS CUT. I well remember chopping into them to test them for safety. We used this bridge for livestock for several years and it was still being used by pedestrians as late as 1919. The stringers of this bridge were no doubt SEVENTY YEARS OLD IF NOT OLDER.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) HOMER BRYAN"

Many such examples of Redwoods amazing durability. Government tests endorse it, ranking Redwood first in durability and other important qualities among other Pacific Coast building woods.



Convincing Beyond Question / / /

Here California Redwood stands up
under the most arduous test

Exposed to the most rigorous treatment — alternate wet and dry conditions, the vagaries of the weather, strong acid solutions — yet selected for durability over other materials. / / / / / / / /

Use Redwood — "it lasts"

These huge tanks are used for the curing of olives. They are subjected to alternate wet and dry conditions, as they are not always full. They stand in the open, exposed to the weather at all times. And they contain a pickling solution of lye and brine.

They are built of Redwood, with Redwood sills placed on the ground beneath them.

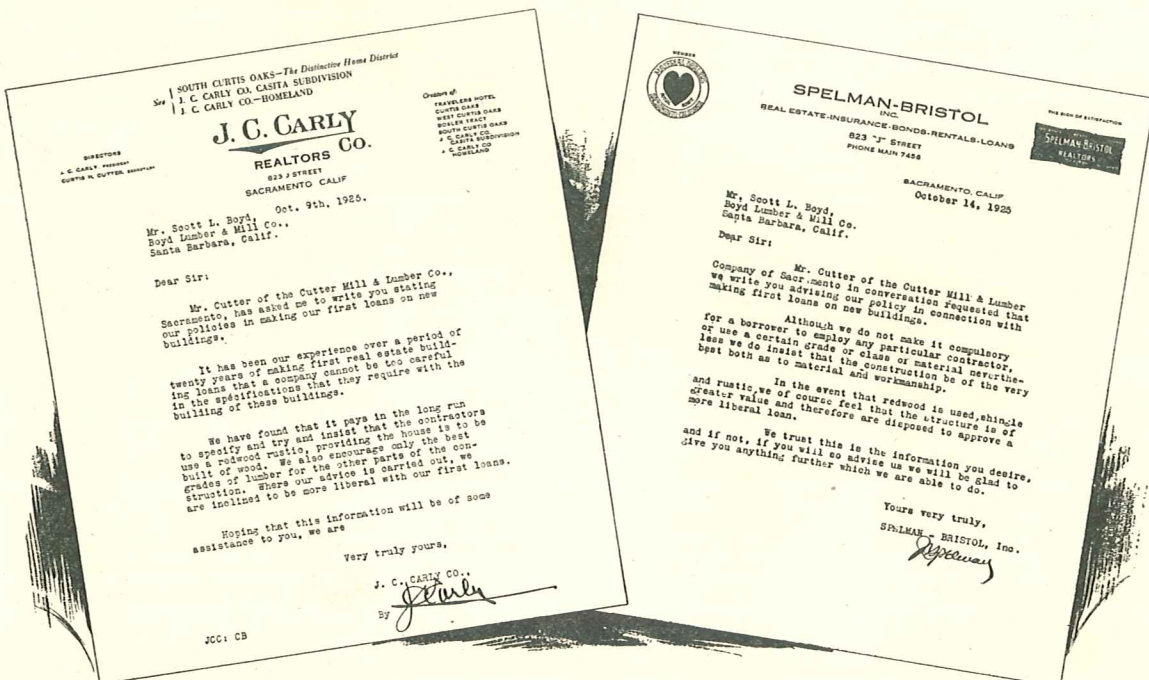
It was originally intended to use the Redwood foundation only temporarily, replacing them later with cement. But the Redwood is standing up so well that the company has decided to leave it there permanently and to install an additional battery of tanks on Redwood sills also.

Greater Loan Value

*easily available; loan associations
declare it; many actual instances
prove it— if you build well with
CALIFORNIA REDWOOD*

HEREWITH are reproductions of signed statements from loan and investment companies regarding the loan-value of Redwood construction.

Many builders have capitalized on this preference to secure greater loans on proposed construction. The reasons for this preference are evident to the person acquainted with Redwood. Its amazing qualities, given high ranking by government test of Pacific Coast building woods, make it a sound preferred risk, safeguarding the construction investment.



An Amazing Record of Service

Ventura, Calif.
October 22, 1925

California Redwood Association
24 California Street
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

Seventeen years ago I helped wreck the old Ventura fire house. We took out some 6x6 Redwood from the foundation, which had been next to the ground since the building was erected thirty years ago.

These Redwood timbers were in such a good state of preservation that we took them down to the Peoples Lumber Company Mill and surfaced them. They were then used as porch columns in the house of Rev. J. P. Ralston, at 1120 Main Street. Also, from the old fire house, we took out some 2" Redwood mud sills, which had served for thirty years there and they were used for mud sills again on the Ralston home.

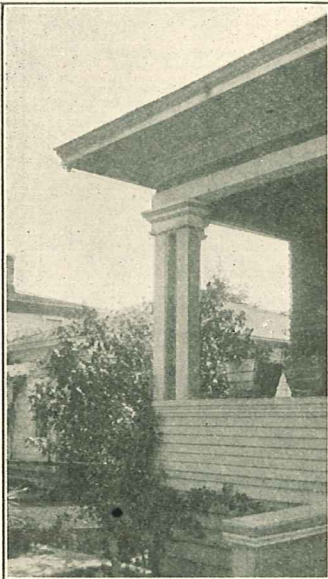
This is, I think, a pretty good proof of the lasting qualities of Redwood,-- 47 years in two buildings and still no signs of decay.

I am enclosing pictures showing Mr. Ralston's house and the 6x6 columns, which have seen 47 years of service.

Yours very truly,

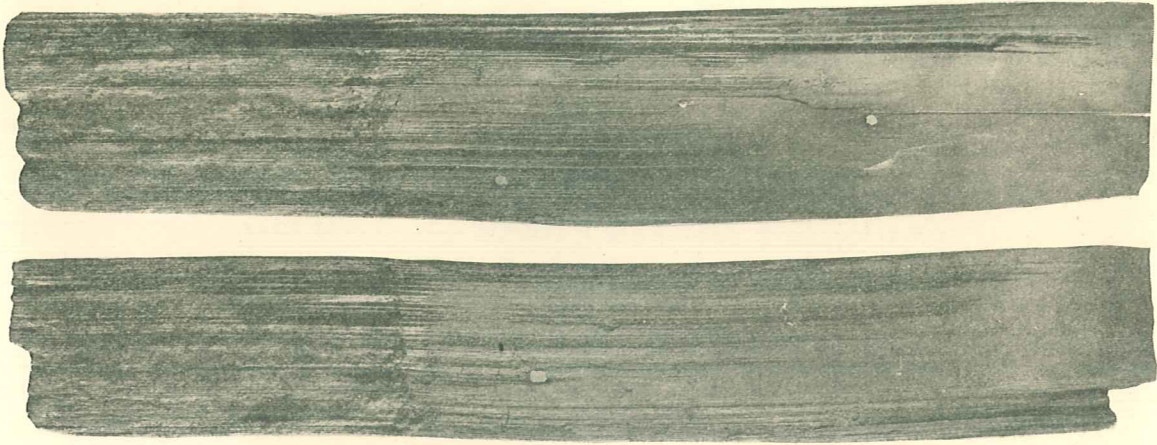
Peoples Lumber Co.

W. H. Hewston



47 years service—still sound, solid and serviceable.

Use Redwood—"It lasts."

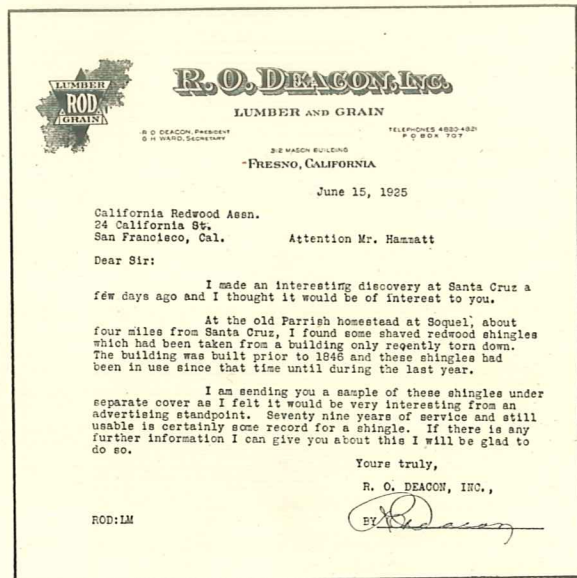


“Certainly Some Record For a Shingle”

79 years in service! When removed, still in excellent and usable condition, as per the photos herewith! What a record; yet not surprising, for these shingles are of Redwood—the wood that lasts.

Read this letter;

Redwood's great durability is endorsed by government tests giving it first ranking in this and other important qualities.





When Men of Spain

—ruled and roamed o'er California.

Four-score and ten years ago.
Redwood fence-posts cut and
set in place by the brave
Spanish padres.

Certainly no other wood can
better this amazing record—
for these posts are *today as
sound and solid as the day they
were hewn.*

That is the statement of Mr.
Boyd Parker, owner of the
ranch near Vacaville at which
these posts were originally set.

In your building, buy more
years of service by specifying
Redwood.

*In many important qualities
Redwood ranks first by govern-
ment test among Pacific Coast
building woods.*

More Liberal First Loans

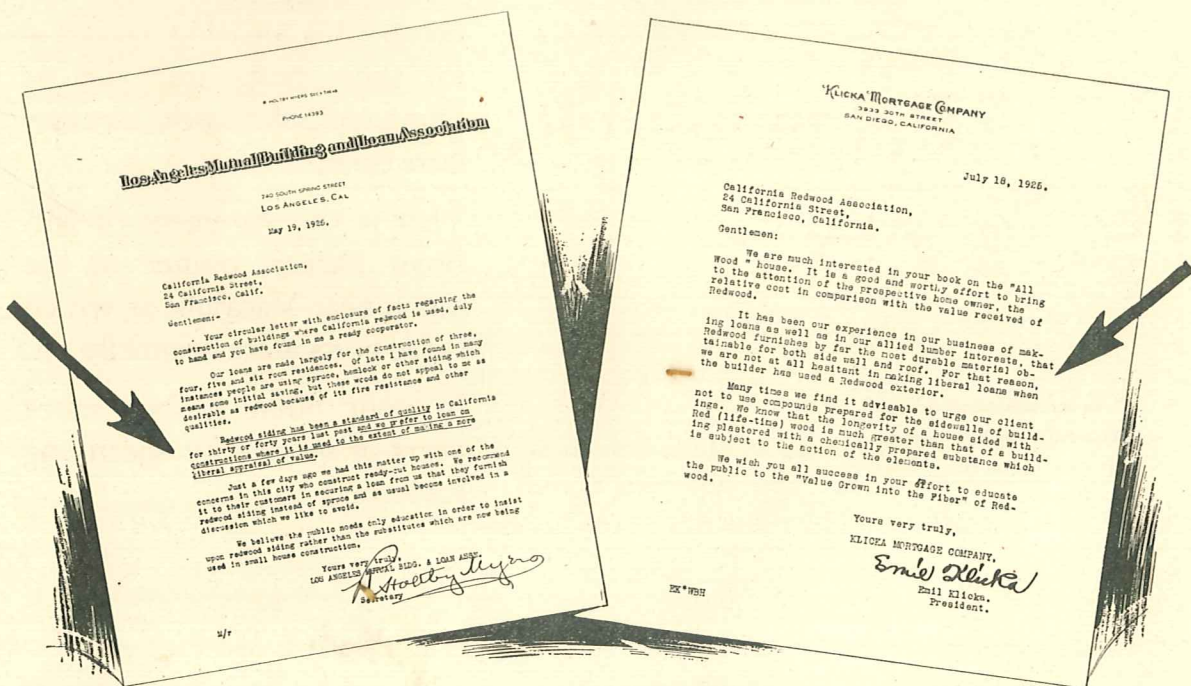
BUILDERS find that it is easier to get loans if they use Redwood.

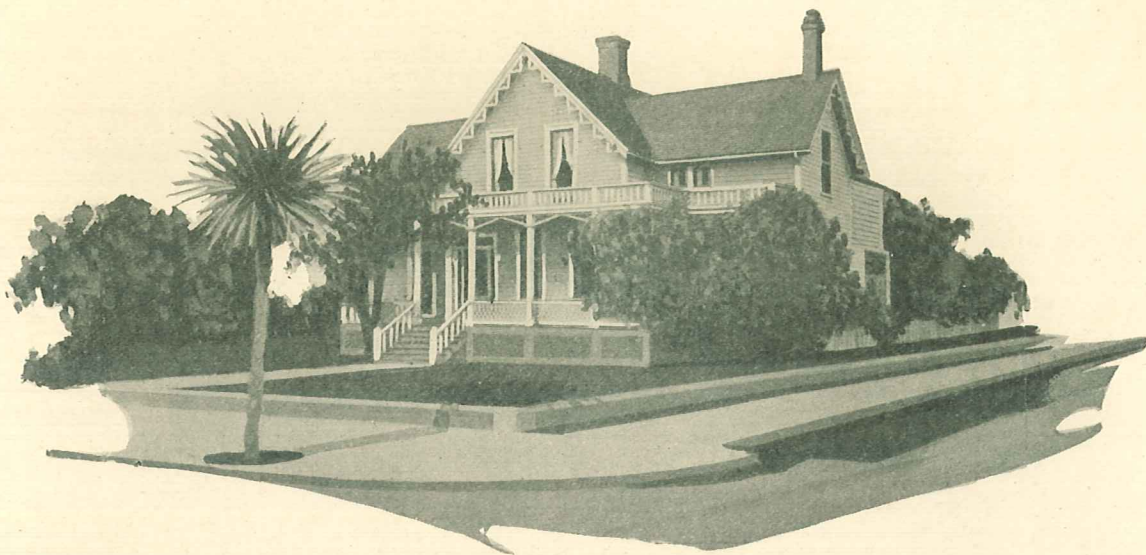
And they can get larger loans.

This is because Redwood is recognized for definite and important qualities, among them durability, strength, workability, ability to stay put, etc. Government tests endorse it.

Read these convincing excerpts from letters of reputable mortgage and loan firms.

An exceptional advantage in your house-planning—secured by using California Redwood—
—"It lasts."





57 Years With No Repairs

*—the amazing record of this comfortable
home, built entirely of*

California Redwood

"OUR house is in excellent condition and never yet in 57 years of life has had one dollar spent for repairs."

That's the remarkable statement of the owner of this house—the Wade Shiflett home at Seminary and Clay Streets, Napa, California.

Redwood siding and Redwood sheathing went into its construction more than a half-century ago. And due to Redwood's staunch durability it is still serving with no repairs throughout that period.

In durability, ability to "stay put," ease of working, and other important qualities, Redwood ranks first by government test among Pacific coast building woods.

